EUROPE.

# NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1866.

# FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Conference Accepted by Austria, and no Hostilities to be Commenced During

Its Session.

NO HOPE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE.

THE MONEY MARKET IN ENGLAND.

The Debate on the Reform Bill and a Defeat of the Ministry.

## OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The steamship Allemania, from Southampton on the 30th of May, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, bringing three days later news from Europe.

The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool on Thursday May 31, via Londonderry June 1, passed Father Point at 7 o clock yesterday morning, en route to Quebec.

The Cunard emigrant steamer Malta, which left Liver-

poel on the afternoon of the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th of May, arrived here yesterday. The Cunard steamer Palmyra arrived off Queenstown on

the evening of the 28th May. The England arrived at Queenstown at 7:30, and the City of Paris off Crookhaven at 4 o'clock, on the morning

The Peravian arrived off Greeneastle at 11 a. m. on the

28th. The steamship Palmyra, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown May 28.

The steamships City of Paris and England, from New

York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th. The steamship Kangaroo, from New-York, arrived at

Queenstown on the 30th. The steamship Germania, from New-York, arrived at

Southampton on the 31st. The steamship Merrimac, from New-York, arrived at

Southampton on the 31st. The steamship China, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived

at Queenstown June 1.

The steamers Etna and Louisiana left Liverpool on the

30th for New-York, calling at Queenstown. The steamship New-York, from New-York, arrived at

Southampton on the 31st.

## THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

## The Paris Conference.

THE OFFICIAL INVITATION.

A telegram from Paris of May 28 says: Identical notes have been despatched by England, France and Russia to Vienns, Berlin, Frankfort and Florence. The invitations are said to have been favorably received, and it is believed that the representatives of the different Powers will shortly assemble in Paris.

The Paris Moniteur of May 26 confirms the despatch by the English, French and Russian Cabinets of the notes for the assembly of a Conference, which will meet in Paris at the earliest possible date.

The Moniteur of May 28 says: The identical notes in-

witing the different Powers to a Conference at Paris have arrived at their destination. It is believed that favorable replies may be relied upon.

The note of the French Government inviting Austria to

the Conference states as the object of the Conference "the maintenance of peace in Germany and Italy."

REPLIES OF AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, AND ITALY. A telegram from Berlin of May 28 says: It is stated that the Prussian Government has replied to-day, accepting the

Invitation to the conference at Paris. A telegram from Vienna, May 29, says: Austria accepts the invitation to attend the Paris Conference.

A telegram from Florence, May 29, says: Italy accepts the invitation to attend the Conference. She cannot suspend her armaments, but she engages to make no attack

during the Conference. The France asserts that the replies of Austria, Prussia and Italy have arrived, and are all favorable. "The negotiations," says the France, "for fixing the period for the assembling of the conference will occupy four days, We believe that the Venetian question will be discussed after the questions of the Eibe Duches and Federal reform."

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It is stated that the instructions received from the Prussian Government by Count Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, were to the effect that Prussia would accept the invitation to the Conference on the condition that its decisions should not be binding, and that its duration should be as short as possible, on account of the armaments which are being maintained.

The Patric states that the Prussian reply, accepting the invitation of the Conference, does not contain the reservations asserted by some journals.

The Austrian Gazette says: "Austria will join the Conference, but without prejudice to her rights and honor. She will not put forward any claims with her troops under arms, but, on the other hand, she will not disarm in the face of the pretensions of other Powers."

It is rumored that Austria has notified the English, Prench and Russian Governments that she will accept the

French and Russian Governments that she will accept the

French and Russian Governments that she will accept the invitation to the proposed Conference, provided no programme be decided upon previous to its assembling.

The Chevalier di Nigra, Italian Embassador at Paris, is believed to have received from his Government instructions to insist, at the approaching Conference, upon the restitution of all Italian provinces at present under Austrian dominion, including the Italian districts of Tyrol and Friuli; but no special mention is made of Trieste. For the voluntary cession of such provinces Italy is willing to effect certain compensation.

and Fruil; but no special mention is made of Trieste. For the voluntary cession of such provinces Italy is willing to offer certain compensation.

REPRESENTATION OF THE FEDERAL DIET.

Prussia is said to be opposed to the presence of a representative of the Federal Diet at the Congress.

The Middle States have demanded that the Federal Diet should be represented at the Conference. This demand was agreed to by Austria, but opposed by Prussia.

The almost identical notes which have been received from the representatives of France, England and Russia, inviting the Germanic Confederation to be represented at the proposed Paris Conference, were laid before the Federal Diet at an extraordinary sitting held by that body on May 29. It was resolved that these notes should be communicated without delay to the various Governments represented in the Federal Diet, and a committee was at once elected to examine all questions relating to the proposed conference. The committee is composed of the representatives of Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg and Electoral Hesse, the latter to represent also Baden and the Houses of Saxe.

It is said that a Bavarian Minister will represent the Diet at the Conference, but the opening sitting will not be postponed through any delay in the selection of the Federal representative.

A Committee of the Federal Diet has also resolved to accept the invitation given to the German Confederation to the Conference, and would probably cleet Baron Von

coept the invitation given to the German Confederation of the Conference, and would probably elect Baron Von Der Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister for Foreign Affairs. PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONFIRENCE.

The Patric publishes the following as the proposed programme of the Congress:

The collective note of the three Powers dwells first upon the greent situation of Europe, the disquiet prevalent in the public mind, and the disturbance of business affairs. It retraces the causes of this agriation, and throws out the idea that the questions whose solution appears definitely remitted to the arbitrament of war may be usefully debated and resolved by diplomacy. The note next testiles to the agreement of the three Powers with the object of averting a sungninary collision, and mentions the questions which would have to be examined by a Congress.

three Powers with the object of averting a sungilinary col-tision, and mentions the questions which would have to be ex-amined by a Congress.

These are the Eibe Duchles question, the Austro-Italian question, and the Germanic Confederation question. All three are stated with great precision and perfect reserve. With re-gard to the Duchles question, the note does not allide to any of the proposals made for a solution, the Confederation ques-tion is presented solely from the European point of riew; and the word "Venetia" has been struck out of the paragraph relating to Italy and Austria, the terms substituted being "security and consolidation of the kingdom of Italy." But while adopting this diplomatic form, the powers have never theless laid down the views they intend to support at the Con-gress, either in the exchange of observations between them-selves or in overtures made to the Governments invited. The note concludes with dign fied allusions to poace, and its ad-vantages to all the nations of the courinent. Vaniages to all the nations of the continent.

The following information has been received at Brussels

fied frontier. But in exchange for this, Austria would requir

New-York

fied frontier. But in exchange for this, Austria would require territorial compensation why she should continue to oppose Rossia in the Eastern question. She has done so hitherto as the policeman of Europe, and has thereby made Russia hostile to her, without, however, gaining the support of Europe in her difficulties. It she says, she were to give Russia a carte banach in the East, she would make a friend of her, and could then def the Western powers and linly.

The great powers have determined to keep the Danublan question as quiet as possible for the moment. This is undoubtedly a sort of check for Russia, who wished to see Torkey anthorized to intervene, and a kind of success for Prussia and France, who are believed to favor Frince Hehenzollern. In the Russian, Austrian and Turkish circles a different result was anticipated.

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It is not intended that the Conference to be held at Paris shall discuss questions referring to the reform of the Federal Constitution. The orpersentation of the Diet at the Conference was considered necessary, as territorial modifications affecting the Germanic Confederation may be discussed in connection with the Schleswig-Holstein, Limburg and Venetian questions, and the proposals for

Limburg and Venetian questions, and the proposals for territorial compensation.

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

It is stated that Austria would be represented at the Conference by Count Mensdorff, accompanied by Herr Yon Biegeleben and the Austrian Embassador at Paris, Prince Metternich.

According to another report the Embassadors at Paris would also recovered their respective States.

Von Biegeleben and the Austrian Embassador at Paris, Prince Metternich.

According to another report the Embassadors at Paris would alone represent their respective States.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

In the Corps Legislatif on May 28 the report on the Budget was had on the table. M. Jules Favrs reminded the Chamber that it had still to discuss the Mexican question, and that on the occasion of the debate on the Budget the Government had promised that the documents relating to that question should be presented to the Chamber. M. Vuitry replied that the Government would see what documents it was possible to publish in the present state of negotiations between France and Mexico. "But," added the Minister, "the Chember understands that in the present position of affairs the publication of the dispatches must be accompanied with great prudence and reserve."

FRENCH NOTE TO THE FERRAL DIST.

The note of the French Government inviting the Federal Diet to send a representative to the Conference is published at Frankfort. It states the objects of the Conference to be a diplomatic settlement of the questions of Scaleswig Holstein and Venetia, and also of federal reform, so far as it affects the European equilibrium. The note concludes as follows: "The Government of the Emperer trusts that the Powers who have made preparations for war will, if they accept the proposed Conference, suspend their arnaments, even if they should scruple to restore their military establishment to a peace footing."

PAAN OF COMPENSATION.

In reference to the assembling of a Congress and the position of the contending and neutral Powers, various statements are current, more especially with respect to the plans of compensation that may be proposed.

A telegram received here from Paris states that Austria will discuss the question of compensation under certain reservations respecting the nature of such compensation.

It is said that at the Paris Conference Austria will formally decline to cede Venetia to Huly. Russia, it is believed, approves this reso

dered to Limburg. PUBLICITY OF PROCEEDINGS.

At the opening of the Conference the mediatory Powers, it is said, intend to propose that the protocols of the sittings shall be published.

sittings shall be published.

A telegram from Vienna, May 27, says: Public opinion is divided here to-day with respect to the result to be expected from the Conference. The most prevalent feeling is one of distrust and an expectation that war cannot be avoided.

The Pays states that it is possible that the Conference may become a Congress to which the other Powers would consequently be invited. The same journal proceeds to review the elements of a peaceful settlement, which it considers to be the following: "The exchange of Venetia for an equivalent territory on the Adriatic, the annexation of the Eile Duchies to Prussia under the reservation of the restitution of Northern Schleswig to Demark, and the erection of the Rhine territories into a separate German State, forming part of the Confederation, as a consequence of Federal reform."

ALLIANCE WITH NORTH GERMAN STATES.

A dispatch from Berlin, May 26, says: It beams now clear that the South German States intend to maintain a neutral attitude in view of the probable condict, the Prussian Cabinet has resolved to seek no alliance with the North German States, although their neutrality is also to be desired.

The Prussian Government will therefore confine itself to watching that no hostile use be made of important strate-getical points on neutral territory—as, for instance, Ham-burgh. The neutrality of the North German States could only

be threatened by the proposed re-organization of the Hoistein army by the Augustenburg party.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has declared

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerm has declared his adherence to Prussia in the presence of several officers of high rank. Nevertheless, the Grand Duke will not before war actually commences assume a Prussian command in person, and the mobilsation of the Mecklenburg army would only be carried out should North Germany become

The assertion of several journals that negotiations have been entered into by General Von Manteuffel with Hanover or any other state, in reference to the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Holstein, is unfounded.

REPLY TO WURTEMEURG.

A dispatch of Count Von Bismarck has been published, dated May 22, addressed to the Prussian Minister at Stuttgard, in reply to the Wurtemburg dispatch of May 20.

Referring to the intention therein announced by Wurtemburg of joining Bavaria in her endeavors to preserve peace, Count Von Bismarck observes that Prussia cannot regard Wurtemburg as especially entitled to urge peace, since that State, together with Austria and Saxony, first gave rise by their armaments to the present critical state of affairs.

affairs. Count Von Bismarck prominently brings forward the onnection of the Wurtemburg armaments with the Austrian circular note of the 16th of March, wherein the States of the Confederation were called upon to mobilise their roops, thereby also causing the Prussian armaments and reating the danger of war. Had Austria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg not armed in March, matters could scarcely approach would be a recent world as a second world world as a second world world as a second world world world world as a second world have assumed their present warlike aspect.

LETTERS FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria is said to be actively corresponding with the King of Prussia, with a view to the preservation

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Several regiments which were under marching orders left Berlin May 23.

The intelligence published by the Berlin papers that military measures, and particularly the concentration of troops, had been countermanded is semi-officially denied. The massing of troops is proceeding as had been determined upon, the slight delay that has occurred being caused by the fact that the cantonments for some corps are being enlarged in order to avoid billeting troops on the inhabitants.

inhabitants.

In order to counterbalance the delay in the departure of the Guards from Berlin, this regiment will be conveyed by rail over a part of the distance which it was intended it should perform on foot. The dates fixed in the plan of concentration for the arrival of the different corps at their distances are being allered.

destinations are being adhered to.

Prusaia and Italy are said to have declared, through their representatives at Peris, that they would postpone any hostile movement until the Congress shall have proved

any hostile movement until the Congress shall have proved to be a failure.

A telegram from Galatz states that Prussian troops are now concentrated there and at Landshut.

The Nord-Deutsche Aligemeine Zeitung of May 29 publishes a semi-official article, adducing in proof of Prussia's desire for peace her explanations before the Committee of Sine of the Federal Diet respecting her proposal for a German Parliament, her declarations in the sitting of the Diet of the 3th inst., and also her dispatch of the 22d inst. to the Government of Wurtemberg. The article continues:

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

It is asserted in the Berlin journals that Austria was in treaty with a Polish leader, who distinguished himself in the Polish insurrection, with the view of placing him at the head of a revolution in Prussian Poland.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.
Military preparations and patriotic manifestations con-At a military review held to-day the Emperor expressed its conditions in the bravery of the troops and his thorough attisanction with the spirit they displayed.

Works on the fortifications of Vienna continue.

Government officials will be allowed to enter the army

pon favorable conditions.

The entire staff of the Army of the North, consisting of

from high quarters in Paris:

In a conversation two days ego, Lord Cowley said that the Conference could not prevent war.

Among other projects for the settlement of the Venetian Austria stall code a part of the Quadrilateral with the adjacent territory, so as to place her in a less libration of Grisun, in Moravia, is mentioned as the probable headquarters.

Large quantities of war material have been sent to the quadrilateral with the adjacent territory, so as to place her in a less librationing direction to the first probable headquarters.

Large quantities of war material have been sent to the quadrilateral with the adjacent territory, so as to place her in a less libration of the Archdologue Wilhelm left visions on May 27, for Olmutz.

Up to the present the Austrian Government has mobil-zed 600,000 men, 350,000 of whom are intended to meet he event of war with Prassia, and 250,000 for service in Venetia. The advance of the army of the North toward he Bohemian and Moravian frontier will be terminated in a few day.

The negotiations relative to the Anglo-Austrian treaty of commerce have been interrupted on account of the war-like aspect of affairs.

Differences are reported to have occurred between the Government and the Committee for the control of the

public debt.

The Anglo-Austrian Bank has published to-day its balance sheet for 1865, which announces a profit of 717,753 florins, and declares a dividend of from 9 to 10 per cent.

ance sheet for 1865, which announces a profit of 717,33 fforins, and declares a dividend of from 9 to 10 per cent.

A MILITARY COMMISSION.

An imperial decree orders the establishment of a permanent Military Commission for the purpose of previously estimating all military expenses, fixing those which are absolutely necessary, and controlling the whole expenditure. The strictest economy and the greatest regard for the public resources are to be observed.

THE VENETIAN FORTS.

News received here from Vienna states that an official decree has been issued, ostensibly as a measure of defense, prohibiting vessels from entering or leaving any of the Venetian ports during the night.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

The Nazione of May 37 says: "The Austrians are taking measures to intrench themselves within the Quadrilateral, should they have to evacuate some of the Venetian towns. A ministerial circular, addressed to the chiefs of the imperial bureaus in Venetia, states that in that case it will be necessary for the Government officials to follow the army. Any officials who shall obey the orders of any non-Austrian authorities will be reported as traitors."

A dispatch from Prague, May 26, says:

An order of Gen. Von Benedek has been promulgated enjoining upon the troops of the Army of the North strict respect for private property in the event of aggressive measures.

Reports are again carrent that the Prassian troops are

easures. Reports are again current that the Prussian troops are

Reports are again extreat that the Prussian troops are advancing to the frontier.

Count Mensdorff is said to have addressed reassuring communications to the Russian Government respecting the formation of volunteer corps in Galicia.

The warlike preparations have been in no way relaxed, and troops are continually on the march. It is rumored that orders have been issued for a further levy of \$8,000 troops for the completion of the army corps, but no date is assigned for carrying out this measure.

THE OUREN OF WILLIAMBURG.

assigned for carrying out this measure.

THE QUEEN OF WURTEMBURG.

The visit of Queen Olga of Wurtemburg to Vienna is looked upon as having a favorable signifiance for Austria.

VOLUNTEERS.

It is semi-officially stated that all volunteers will be accepted who are willing to fight against the enemy under military leadership, but that the Government cannot sanction the formation of volunteer corps who will only perform garrison service.

The President of the Upper Chamber, in his opening

The President of the Upper Chamber, in his opening speech, said:

"Should peace be really endangered, no so-called neutrality will be possible. There must be resolute action in aid of the Power which has right to fits side. To remain neutral while Federal right is being violated would be in itself a dereliction of Pederal duty. We latend to support the Confederation in order that it may become powerful abroad, and acquire at home all that is worthy of a free people and advantageous to like interests in time of peace."

of the Government, which, however, by its armanenes should seek to increase its power and influence.

The proposal of Herr Eckart, that the Government, should conjointly with other Confederate States, support the convocation of a German Parliament and the armament of the German people, was also unanimously adopt-

# The Federal Reform Question.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet of May 29 a commit-tee was elected of the representatives of Austria, Prassia, Bavaria, Hanover and Baden, for the consideration of the proposal that Limburg should be detached from the Ger-manic Confederation.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Moniteur of May 29 contains the following: "Several foreign journals have asserted the existence of a secret treaty between France, Prussia, and Italy, by which, in the event of war, Prussia undertook to cede the Rhine provinces to France, and Italy the island of Sardinia.

"We are bound to declare that these suppositions are false in every point. The French Government has entered into no engagement of any kind with foreign Powers."

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

News received from Italy states that a part of the Italian fleet is cruising in the Adriatic, and, also, that some Turkish vessels are cruising off Cattaro. An English equadron is also reported to be lying off Genoa and Spez-

## GARIBALDI.

It is stated that communications received in London on the 30th, assert that Garibaldi was still on his island of Caprera and had no immediate intention of leaving it.

VOLUNTERS.
A dispatch from Florence, May 29, saya:
It is believed that the enrolment of volunteers will be recommenced shortly.

Twenty-five thousand volunteers have already left for their question.

About 25,000 more have entered their names in the of-

About 25,000 more have entered their names in the of-fices of the committee, awaiting the order for recommenc-ing the enrolment in order to enter the corps. The Venetian Emigration Committee have demanded from the Government to accept volunteers from the provinces belonging to Austria. Notwithstanding the decree suspending the enlisting of volunteers, 2:200 were enrolled yesterday at Florence alone. Gen. Turr was at Caprera when Garibaldi left that island.

The Italian Minister of the Interior has decided that

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The ermy of operation commenced its march toward the Venetian frontiers on May 24. The railway trains arrive very tragalarly, on account of being employed for the transport of troops.

transport of troops.

The Patric of May 29 says: "Official intelligence received here from Austria, Prossia and Italy states that these Powers have, without previous concert, spontaneously resolved to let their military establishments remain for the present in state yaw, so that strategic movements are everywhere suspended."

The Pays of May 23 says: "We have reason to believe that, in a dispatch received by the French Government from General della Marmora, the latter declares that no noprehensions need exist of the pending negotiations.

being compromised by any act of hostility on the part of the Italian army or of the Italian volunteers."

## The Danubian Principalities. PROTEST OF AUSLRIA.

The Austrian Consul-General at Bucharest is reported to have been instructed to protest against the accession of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to the throne of Roumania, and to hold himself in readiness to leave Bucharest nder certain circumstances.

SEMI-OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION WITH PRINCE CHARLES.

At the sitting of the conference on the question of the Danubian Principalities, held in Paris on Friday last, it was resolved that the Consuls of the Powers at Bucharest should be directed to hold no official, but merely semi-official, communication with Prince Charles of Hohenzol-

NO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The Paris Presse says the majority of the Powers have rejected the proposal to occupy the Principalities.

THREATS OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

A telegram from Vienna says: According to advices received here the Porte has sent a notification to the great Powers announcing the immediate occupation of the Dannbian Principalities by a Turkish force. The nomination of the commanders, of the staff, and the choice of the headquarters of the army of occupation have been already made.

THE RUSSIAN POLICY.

THE RUSSIAN POLICY.

The Brussels Independance Reige publishes a telegram rom London stating that Russia, who had hitherto been piposed to the choice of a foreign prince as Hospedar of roumania by the inhabitants, has not yet protested gainst the election of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, this fact has created a great sensation in diplomatic ricles. MOVEMENTS OF PRINCE CHARLES.

M. D. Ghika has left Bucharest for Vienna, the bearer of a letter for the Emperor from Prince Charles of Hohenzollern.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the Prince a civil list of 100,000 ducats, but he only consented to accept the sum necessary for the maintenance of his household.

Prince Charles has officially notified the foreign powers of his having ascended the throne of the Principalities, but up to the present time he has not received recognition from any foreign Government.

## Great Britain.

Knightly would doubtless be prepared with. Some time must necessarily clapse before those clauses could be brought on. If the honorable gentlemen was able to deal with an admitted evil the Government would give him every assistance in their power; but the division which had just taken place would not move the Government from their purpose of pressing on the essential parts of the measures they had proposed.

Capt. Hayter moved that the House, although desirous that the subjects of the franchise and of the redistribution of seats should be considered together, is of opinion that the system of grouping proposed in the Redistribution bill is neither convenient nor equitable, and that the scheme of Her Majesty's Government is not sufficiently matured to form the basis of a satisfactory measure. The honorable gentleman, in detail, examined the grouping of boroughs in the bill, pointing out what he conceived incongruities and want of adaptation in the scheme.

The debate was continued by Major Anson, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Schater-Booth, all against the bill; the Solicitor-General, who, expressing no surprise at any member for Wells being opposed to this bill for the redistribution of seats, characterized the motion as one-directed against the second reading of the bill, and, therefore, one to which the Government could not assent; Mr. Sandford, who spoke in favor of small boroughs, and generally criticized the bill; Mr. Locke, who retorted severely on the previous speaker, whose bitterness against the bill was, he said, excited by his being "grouped" by it; Col. Barttelot, also against the bill was, he

also against the bill.

Major Jervis having moved the adjournment of the de-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that it might be allowed to go on to-morrow.

Mr. Disraeli said that from the fragmentary manner in which this subject had been brought forward, there had been no comprehensive discussion of the whole question of reform until now, and as matters stood no notice had been taken on the part of the Government of the amendment; and, looking to the evident unpreparedness of the supporters of the bill to discuss the matter at present, it would be better to adjourn the debate until Thursday.

After an animated discussion, in which Sir G. Grey, Sir H. Cairns, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. H. Vivian (who offered to postpone a motion of his which stood for this day), Mr. B. Cochrane (who declined to withdraw a motion of his), Mr. Earle (who signified a like intention), the debate was adjourned to Thursday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that it might

Mr. Earle (who signified a like intention), the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

The House of Commons had, on May 31, debated Mr. Cloyes' bill, conferring the elective franchise on any person of fit education.

Mr. Gladstone opposed it on the ground that an educational test would break down, although he admitted that the bill was good in principle.

A general debate ensued without action.

ARREST OF FENIANS.

The Dublin police had arrested five persons, supposed to eactive Feniaus, and to have assisted Stephens in offling the detectives.

The British trade returns for April show the value of

The British trade returns for April show the value of the exports to be over three and a quarter millions sterling in excess of April of last year.

Financial affairs continue to exhibit a steady progress in recovery, and a gradual return of confidence.

The pressure for discount at the Bank was diminishing, although it was still extremely large and the rate remained at 10 per cent.

The rumors of assistance from the Bank of France with its immense accumulation of specie to the Bank of England, were not authentic. The Times says such a step in the hight of the crisis might have proved beneficial, but it is now unnecessary.

the hight of the crisis might have proved beneficial, but it is now unnecessary.

The funds and securities generally exhibited decided firmness, and prices had advanced all round.

H. J. Guthover & Son of London, principally engaged in the metal trade, had suspended; habilities nearly £30c,000; assets believed to be ample.

Satterhwate's circular of the evening of the 30th says the market for American securities during the past week has acceloped extensive sales of both Government stock and railway shares on English as well as Commental account, but this has been more than met by the demand for export to New-York every mail, hitherto bringing a large increase of orders. increase of orders.

BUSPENSION OF THE CONSOLIDATED BANK OF LONDON.

The undersigned Directors of the "Consolidated Bank" of London (limited), not have had time to communicate with their colleagues, having taken on themselves the grave responsibility of closing it as the only just and honorable course, under the following circumstances:

In their recent arrangement with the Bank of London the directors determined from the first to take no liabilities on behalf of that hank except such as were fully covered by available assets claced in their bands but they have since found

that serious errors existed in the list of assets submitted to them, in consequence of which they felt compelled on Saturday evening last, to give notice to the Bank of London that they no longer held themselves bound by the arrangement. At the same time a suit was commenced in chancery to have it declared that the arrangement involved an undue preference of certain classes of the creditors of the Bank of London, and an interim order was made by the court on that principle, notwithstanding that the undersigned had been advised by two eminent counsel that the arrangement was not open to such objection.

The difficulties arising out of this state of things, combined with what had slready been done under the arrangement, have occupied the earnest attention of the undersigned during the whole of to day, and they have been led to the painful conclusion that it would not be possible to conduct the business of the conscidence has interest of their customers.

The undersigned have the satisfaction of stating that they have compromised the interest of their customers.

The undersigned have the satisfaction of stating that they have ampie assets of the Hank of London to meet all obligations actually hearred by the bank under the recent arrangement. Apart from that arrangement the Consolidated bank was financially so strong that no difficulty would have been experienced in conducting its operations, and the directors have new in their hands the whole of the assets of this bank in almost immediately available form.

This is signed by eight directors.

The authorized capital was £2,000,000, of which £1,000,000 was subscribed and £600,000 paid up.

THE TIMES ON THE SUSPENSION.

The authorized capital was £2,000,000, of which £1,500,000 was subscribed and £600,000 paid up.

The Time's city article of Thesday, May 29, says:
The closing of the Consolidated Bank entirely checked the general recovery that had seemed certain, and the regret eccasioned has been especially severe from the fact of the disaster having been incurred by one of the most extraordinary errors ever committed by men of business intrusted with the property of others. The history of the stoppage of the Consolidated Bank seems the most singular ever presented; that the directors must have carneatly deared to act for the best cannot be doubted, but it must be questioned if a similar sacrifice of property was ever effected with such rapidity or under circumstences less rational.

DISAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA FROM LIVERPOOL.
Between 600 and 700 of the Helvetia's German and Irish passengers, who had resimbarked from the work-house and depots at Birkenhead, and the warehouse, Bankhall, Liverpool, were inspected on May 29, previously to the vessel span starting on her voyage to New-York. With the exception of a few children suffering from infantle diseases, and who, with their parents, bedoing and luggage, were taken ashore, the whole of the passengers were in good health and in high spirits at the prospect of their early departure, after the delays and perils of the past month. It is understood that the National Steamship Company have supplied feeb beds and bedding throughout, which has given satisfaction to most of the emigrants, though some of the foreigners complain of the less of their feather beds, many of which were of the best quality. The Helvetia remained at anchor in the river, but she had been cleared by the emigrants and providicals, and would take her departure for New-York by the evening tide. The remaining batch of convalescent Germans have left Liverpool work-house, and not a single case is left upon the books. The town is now reported free from cholera.

The Moraing Hereld says the Chilian Minister to Loudon had

DISTRUST OF THE GOVERNMENT. The paragraph in Sunday's Moniteur contradicting the statement about a secret treaty between France, Prussia, and Italy, has not produced the confidence it was intended to inspire. I am sorry to have to say that those who believed that war was inevitable, and that the Conference, if it ever meet, will separate without doing any good, persist in their belief, and even some who hitherto held out for the confidence of the con in their belief, and even some who hitherto held out for the maintenance of peace are become much less sanguine. If there are one or two members of the Cabinet still confident, or who, at least, profess to be so, that the quarrel will be settled without an appeal to arms, others of their lolleagues, with equal means of information, are of a contrary opinion, and among the latter is, I hear, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. When the confidential advisers of the Sovereign are divided in judgment on so momentous a question it is not surprising that the general public should be equally so. Still——Lean-lock'd prophets whisper fearful change.

Rich men look and, and tufflians dance and leap—The one in fear to less what they enjoy;

The other, to enjoy by rage and war.

An evening paper is very indignant at anybody being so stupid or so malignant as to suspect the Government of double-dealing in calling together a conference at the very moment if it were bound by secret engagements which would make a pacific arrangement impossible:

mement if it were bound by secret engagements which would make a pacific arrangement impossible:

"Such hypocrist, of which hardly an exemple is to be found, even in barbarous times, is no longer possible in this age of publicity, when the most secret acts of diplomacy come so promptly to the knowledge of all and when governments need the support of public opinion. Why should French policy, dissembling what it has the right to avow, have recourse to trickery and falsehood, which, without attaining its object, would dishonor it."

WAR VESSELS.

Three Turkish war vessels had arrived at Antivari, to guard the coast of Albania against any sudden landing of Italian volunteers.

# A Berlin telegram of the 31st says: Prussia in her reply to the invitation for a Conference accedes to the desire expressed in the letter of invitation that the armed powers should not make further military movements during its

The official Staatsanzesger publishes the chief points of the proposals for federal reform laid before the Federal Diet in a confidential communication by the Prussian representative on the 11th inst.

The analysis by the Staatsanzesger is entirely in conformity with the summary telegraphed on the 18th from Fearkful.

## A SHIP BURNED BY COOLIES.

The Overland China Mail gives the following account of the terrible disaster to a coolie ship already mentioned

of the terrible disaster to a coolie ship already mentioned by telegraph:

The Napoleon Canavaro, an Italian barque, bound from Macao for the Havana with coolies, was set fire by them after the crew had battened down the hatches on symptoms of neubordination appearing amongst thom, the crew, after vain attempts to extinguish the flames, took to the boats and left the ship and coolies to their fite. The crow, with the exception of some who were missing, were picked up by the Bremen brig. Triton, and brought to this port. The doctor and several of the crew are missing, and are supposed to have been drowned or left behind in the bearing ship. No ill-treatment seems to have been the cause of this catastrophe, but the comparative success which has attended the several wholesals attempts which have been made by so many ship loads of coolies to take the respective ships, and thereby clude the performance of their agreements, after having reseased their advance, leads one to suppose that these borrible seems of outrage and murder will continue to be perpetuated on board this class of ships, and that there must be some organized plan of revoit arranged in each case before their being embarked in the vessel.

## The meeting of the Conference has not been fixed

La Russe (or La Presse?) believes Napoleon will pro-

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, May 31.—COTTON—Sales of four days, 65 993 sless market buoyant, and 10t14d, higher for American, seem that the experiers took 26,000 baies; middling splands quoted about 134d.

STATE OF THADE.—The Manchester market is firmer.

BIRLADSTUFFS dull, but steady.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and Begland, Athya & Co. reports

Floor cull, but steady. Wheat inactive. Western Red, 10,3

210,9. Corn dull; Mixed, 30,230/3.

Phovisions dull but steady. The same authorities report:

Beef, dull and unchanged: Pork, inactive; Bacos, benvy;

Lard, quiet and steady; Tallow, firmer.

Phoduce—Ashes; small sales at 30s. for pots; Sugar quiet
and steady; Coffee inactive; Rice quiet and steady; Resin

quiet: Spirits Turpentine quiet and steady; Petroleum inactive,

Reined 1/116/22.

LONDON MARKETS—Floor quiet but steady. Wheat dull and

quiet Spirits Turpenline quiet and steady; Petroleum inactive, Relined 1/11d 22-.

LONDON MARKETS—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat dull and 1/ lower. Sugar firmer, Coffee tending downward. Tes easier. Rice quiet. Tailow firmer; sales at 42/6.

MONETARY.—Satterthwaite's Circular, dated Wedtesday evening, saye: Since our last we note an improvement in Five-Twenties of 2 per cent, the last quotations being 69/207. Himois and Eric are also 22/3 4 cent higher, closuing at 78/276; for the former, and 45/24/6 for the latter, a Consuls were quoted on Thursday at 51/26/7 for money U. K. Five-Twenties. 66/26/7; Eric shares, 45/2/30 and Illinois Central 74/278/c.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Cotton.—The Brokers Circular reportation soles of the week at 56/000 bales, including 12/500 to speculators and 9/500 to exporters. The market has been baoyant, and prices are 1d/21/d, higher for American, and 3d/2/ld. higher for the contributive quotations are: Fair Orleans, 14/d.; Midding Orleans, 14/d.; Fair Mobiles, 15/4d.; Middling Mobiles, 13/d.; Fair Uplands, 15/d.; Middling Uplands, 13/d. The sales to day (Friday) are estimated at 10/000 bales, including 2/000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the advance. The stock in port is estimated at 975,000 bales, et which 400,000 are American.

State Or Tradps.—The Manchester market is quiet, and the

which 400,000 are American.

State of Trade.—The Manchester market is quiet, and the improvement of Tuesday is barely maintained.

Breadstoffs are dut and prices casier.

Provisions dull and unchanged.

LONDON, June 1,—Consolis closed at \$71,0874.

U. S. Five-Twenties, 661,0004.

Rrie Shares, 454,0464.

Illinois Central, 78279.

The Bollton in the Bank has increased £21,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 31,—The weather is cold, with rain.

Flour, sales comparatively few. Wheat, demand unit perion; the general inactivity: White, \$\psi\$ 100 ib. Corp participated in the general inactivity: White, \$\psi\$ 100 ib. Corp participated in the general inactivity: White, \$\psi\$ 100 ib. Corp participated in the general inactivity: White, \$\psi\$ 100 ib. Corp participated in the general inactivity: White, \$\psi\$ 100 ib. Corp participated in the general inactivity: White, \$\psi\$ 100 ib. Corp participated in the general inactivity: White, \$\psi\$ 100 ib. Corp participated in the general inactivity: White, \$\psi\$ 100 ib. Corp participated in the general inactivity: White, \$\psi\$ 100 ib. 30/6232/6, Mixed, 30/230/3; Yellow, 30/6230/3.

Ashes, about 300 ibis, solid during the week at 30/820/6 fee Pots, and 39/240/ for Pearis. The market closes dull at these rates. Sugar, good inquiry. Coffee and Molasses, no sales.

The contract of the present property of the present pr

ing the galleries of the British Museum, and other exhibitions multitudinous, swarming in the Sydenhem Crystal Palace, and all eligible out-of-town places of resort, where they behave as well as any people in the world. They have, by the way, had unusually disagreeable weather this season—sunshine perhaps, but dust, and the bitterest of cast winds, making the temperature more like that of January than the eve of June. In the country, too, every little village has its "club" of agricultural laborers, who hire a band, parade the streets carrying gilt-tipped staves, go to church, dine and commonly finish up with beer and general intextention. Realizing Whitsuatide, whether in town or eat, quite justifies Sir G. C. Lewis's paradox that "life would be very tolerable but for its pleasures." Why is it so difficult for us to act upon the truth that picasare is essenthe very tolerable but for its pleasures." Why is it so difficult for us to act upon the truth that pleasure is essentially so volatile that we inevitably make a mess of it when we go in for it deliberately? And after all, Jean Paul is right, the only "perennial fire-proof pleasures" are

when we go in for it deliberately ? And first all, Jean Paul is right, the only "perennial fire-proof pleasures" are employments.

Whitsuntide apart, the week has gone by in business fashion enough. The echoes of the pecuniary panic from the large provincial towns have been deletal. Glargow, Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and especially the latter, are now experiencing the crisis that troubled London two weeks ago. Part of Lancashire, too, has the disease, "hateful to gods and men," of impecunicisty; and the old division of the people of that famous mark into two classes, "those who are gone and those who are going"—into bankrupts in ease and is passe—is once more renewed. Like New-York, however, Liverpool has great power of recuperation. "We have revivifying and vigorous principles within ourselves," observed Major Pawkins to Martin Chuzzlewit, "shall we drink a bitter afore disner?" One may get accustomed to crises and panics as the peole of San Francisco were to fires. The emblem of Liverpool is significant, being a phonix. But at present the news therefore lengthens man's faces on 'Change. The failure of Fernie Brothers has involved ten or twelve firms of greater or lesser magnitude; and the present condition of the cotton market suggests further collapses, all of which will be felt here. Then the withdrawal of £1%,000 in gold from the Bank of England, for the Continent, and the condition of Europe generally, does not improve matters. The reports of our money markets, in the daily papers, will afford more continuation of this than I caro to descant on.

To those true mirrors of the times I might also refer you for the chief subject of the week, after the reaction of the

and the condition of Europe generally, and all matters. The reports of our money markets, in the daily papers, will afford more confirmation of this than I caro to descant on.

To those true mirrors of the times I might also refer you for the chief subject of the week, after the reaction of the panic—namely, the proposed European conference. The question whether there shall be peace or war still remains unsolved, except by guesses. Most persons think the latter certain, and predict that there will be lighting within the next fortnight. Questioned about it on Thursday night by Mr. Disraell, Mr. Gladstone was remarkably diplomatic in his answer: "Her Majesty's Government have entertained with earnest desire, though perhaps no as yet with sanguine hope, the proposal for a meeting or conference among the powers of Europe. They thought that it was their duty not to pass by the chances presented in view of the extreme calamities which they sought to prevent, and which appeared to be certainly impending over a great part of Europe. They have therefore acceded to the proposal made to them, so far as they could entertain the question; but the precise terms upon which the invitation was to be addressed to the powers of Europe in general have not, I think, been finally adjusted, according to the latest information which I have received. At the same time I do not think there is any reason to suppose, so far as prest information which I have received. At the same time I do not think there is any reason to suppose, so far as prest information which I have received. At the same time I do not think there is any reason to suppose, so far as prest information which I have received. At the same time I do not think there is any reason to suppose, so far as prest information of the same time I was a supposed to the powers are preparing for Armageddon on a colessal scale. A tastria has an army of 700,000 men under arms, and, it is said, can raise 300,000 in a short time; Prussia musters 900,000; while Italy has 26,000 Garibaldian vo

count, as prudential considerations. The Italians in London-and there are not a few of them—appear, like their countrymen at home, rampant for war with Austria. They have scritish the programme of the future to their Eighth Page